

# LIGHT SOURCE DEVICE CAPABLE OF REPRESSING THE LIGHT SURGE

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### Field of the Invention

5           The invention relates to a light source device, and more particularly to a light source device capable of repressing the light surge by utilizing obscuring units to obscure portions of the light source of the bent lamp.

### Description of the Related Art

FIG. 1 shows a partial architecture diagram of a conventional flatbed  
10 scanner. Referring to FIG. 1, the flatbed scanner includes a carriage 14 and a scan platen 12. A to-be-scanned document 11 is placed on the scan platen 12. The carriage 14 includes a light source device (lamp) 13, mirrors 15, a lens 16, and an image sensor 17. The image sensor 17 may be a charge coupled device (CCD). The light source device 13 includes a lamp 131 and a lamp holder 132.  
15 The carriage 14 has an image signal inlet 18 at a position close to the light source device 13, such that the scattered light reflected from the to-be-scanned document 11 may enter the carriage 14 via the image signal inlet 18 while the light of the lamp 131 illuminates the to-be-scanned document 11. The light entering the carriage 14 is reflected by the mirrors 15 and then projected onto the image sensor  
20 17 through the lens 16.

FIG. 2 shows a schematic illustration of a conventional linear lamp applied

in a flatbed scanner. As shown in FIG. 2, the lamp 21 has a length of  $L_0$  and provides the effective scan width of  $X$ , wherein  $L_0$  is greater than  $X$ . Symbol 18 denotes the image signal inlet 18 of the flatbed scanner. Because the brightness at two ends of the typical lamp (e.g., cold cathode fluorescent lamp) is weaker, the effective scan width  $X$  is smaller than the length  $L_0$ , and some positions (e.g., areas a and b) at the two ends of the lamp 21 cannot provide the sufficient brightness.

In order to compensate for the weaker brightness at the two ends of the typical linear lamp 21 of FIG. 2, a bent lamp of FIG. 3A is proposed. As shown in FIG. 3A, the lamp 31 has two U-shape structures at two ends, and each of the U-shape structures has a first compensation section C1 and a second compensation section C2 for respectively compensating for the weaker brightness at two ends of the typical lamp 21. Hence, it is noted from comparing FIG. 2 to FIG. 3A that the length  $L_1$  of the lamp 31 of FIG. 3A may be smaller than the length  $L_0$  of the lamp 21 of FIG. 2. FIG. 3B shows a light path from the lamp to the image sensor. The symbol  $\theta$  is the lens half angle and the symbol  $\alpha$  is the light angle from the lamp 32 to the terminal of the image signal inlet 18.

FIG. 4 shows the brightness variations detected by the image sensor from the lamps of FIGS. 2 and 3, wherein the curve 41 denotes the brightness variation of the lamp 21 of FIG. 2, and the curve 42 denotes the brightness variation of the lamp 31 of FIG. 3A. It can be understood from FIG. 4 that better brightness may be provided at two ends of the image signal inlet 18 when the bent lamp of FIG.

3A is utilized. However, if the lamp 31 provides the brightness representation of the curve 42 of FIG. 4, it should be noted that the distance between the point A and the point C at two ends of the lamp 31 of FIG. 3A must greater than the effective scan width X. As shown in FIG. 3B, the angle  $\alpha$  must be larger than  
 5 lens half angle  $\theta$ . That is, the points A and C at two ends of the lamp 31 have to be located outside the points B and D, which define the two ends of the effective scan width.

FIG. 5 shows a schematic illustration showing another conventional bent lamp applied in a flatbed scanner. Each of the lamps of FIGS. 5 and 3 has the  
 10 U-shaped structures at two ends thereof. But the angle  $\alpha$  in FIG. 5 system is smaller than lens half angle  $\theta$ . That's, the difference between FIGS. 5 and 3 is that the distance from points A to C at two ends of the lamp 51 of FIG. 5 is smaller, even smaller than the effective scan width X. In the lamp 51 of FIG. 5, the distance from points A to C at two ends of the lamp 51 is smaller than the  
 15 effective scan width X, so the effective scan width X from points B to D extends to the positions above the lamp. Because the angle  $\alpha$  in FIG. 5 system is smaller than lens half angle  $\theta$ , the brightness received by the image sensor will include the light surge at two ends because of the reason of lamp image formation.

FIG. 6 shows the brightness variations detected by the image sensor from  
 20 the lamps of FIGS. 2 and 5, wherein the curve 41 denotes the brightness variation of the lamp 21 of FIG. 2, and the curve 43 denotes the brightness variation of the lamp 51 of FIG. 5. The light surge not only tends to cause the over-saturation of

the optical signals at two ends of the image sensor, but also makes the color correction computations of the software or firmware unstable and incorrectly, thereby causing abnormally scanned image.

The light surge is generated because the image sensor is used to scan a  
5 reflective original, and the light source device is used to provide the light beam. The light beam received by the image sensor is the scattered light but not the reflected light, so the overall utilization efficiency of the light source is originally low, and the difference between the efficiencies of the normally and slantly incident light sources is larger, both of which are the normal physical phenomena.  
10 Because the angle  $\alpha$  in FIG. 5 system is smaller than lens half angle  $\theta$ , even the points B and D of the lamp 51 of FIG. 5 extend to the positions above the lamp, a portion of light of the second compensation section C2 is reflected to the image sensor and thus cause the light surge. Hence, the light surge may be avoided without losing the compensating effect if the distance AB and the distance CD  
15 exceed some value (depending on the optical system).

Because the distances AB and CD have to exceed some value, the lamp length L1 of FIG. 3A cannot be effectively shortened such that the width of the flatbed scanner also cannot be reduced under the condition that the effective scan width X is fixed. If the lamp 51 of FIG. 5 is utilized to provide the light source,  
20 the lamp length can be shortened to L2, but the light surge will be generated again, thereby deteriorating the image quality.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above-mentioned problems, it is therefore an object of the invention to provide a light source device utilizing obscuring units to partially obscure the light source of the bent lamp so as to repress the light surge and to compensate for the light source under the condition that the lamp length is  
5 shortened.

To achieve the above-mentioned object, the invention provides a light source device capable of repressing the light surge. The light source device includes a bent lamp for generating the light source and compensating for the brightness at two ends of the bent lamp according to two bent structures; and a set  
10 of obscuring units fixed at the two bent structures to partially obscure the light of the lamp. Thus, the light surge happened at the two ends of the image sensor can be repressed.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

FIG. 1 shows a partial architecture diagram of a conventional flatbed  
15 scanner.

FIG. 2 shows a schematic illustration of a conventional linear lamp applied in a flatbed scanner.

FIG. 3A shows a schematic illustration of a conventional bent lamp applied in a flatbed scanner.

20 FIG. 3B shows a light path from the lamp to the image sensor.

FIG. 4 shows the brightness variations detected by the image sensor from the lamps of FIGS. 2 and 3.

FIG. 5 shows a schematic illustration showing another conventional bent lamp applied in a flatbed scanner.

FIG. 6 shows the brightness variations detected by the image sensor from the lamps of FIGS. 2 and 5.

5        FIG. 7 shows a light source device capable of repressing the light surge according to a first embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8 shows the brightness variations detected by the image sensor from the lamps of FIGS. 2 and 7.

FIG. 9 shows a light source device capable of repressing the light surge  
10        according to a second embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 10A shows an example of an obscuring unit of the invention.

FIG. 10B shows a schematic illustration of the obscuring unit, which is combined with a lamp holder 132.

FIG. 11 shows a flatbed scanner using the light source device of the  
15        invention, which is capable of repressing the light surge.

FIG. 12 shows a schematic illustration of a flatbed scanner for scanning a book.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The light source device capable of repressing the light surge according to  
20        the invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

The bent lamp is used to compensate the insufficient brightness at two ends of the typical linear lamp, but the distance of the bent lamp between two ends has

to be greater than the effective scan width so as to avoid the light surge. This condition limits the further reduction of the length of the lamp. The invention overcomes the limitation that the distance of the bent lamp must be greater than the effective scan width, so as to further shorten the length of the bent lamp. In addition, in order to repress the light surge, two obscuring units are utilized to obscure the light beam at two ends of the lamp close to the image signal inlet 18 so that the light at two ends of the lamp is free from being reflected to the image sensor. Hence, the flatbed scanner using the light source device of the invention may have a narrower width.

FIG. 7 shows a light source device capable of repressing the light surge according to a first embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 7, the light source device 70 of the invention capable of repressing the light surge includes a bent lamp 71 and two obscuring units 72 and 73. The architecture and dimension of the bent lamp 71 may be the same as those of the lamp 51 of FIG. 5. The points B and D can extend to the positions over the lamp 71, so the length L3 of the lamp 71 may be equal to the length L2 of the lamp 51 of FIG. 5 but smaller than each of the lamp lengths of FIGS. 2 and 3. The bent lamp 71 has U-shaped structures at two ends thereof, and the two obscuring units 72 and 73 are fixed to the lamp at positions corresponding to two sides of the image signal inlet 18. The light source device 70 may be fixed in the carriage of the flatbed scanner so as to provide the light source for the flatbed scanner to scan the reflective original, as shown in FIG. 1.

As shown in FIG. 7, the lamp 71 provides three brightness compensation sections C1, C2 and C3, wherein the light between the compensation sections C2 and C3 are obscured by the obscuring units 72 and 73. Hence, the reflected light entering the image sensor from the compensation sections C2 and C3 can be controlled, and no light surge is caused. Because the obscuring units 72 and 73 are used for the purpose of obscuring or weakening the light of some portions of the compensation sections, the obscuring units 72 and 73 may be made of opaque or translucent material and may be, for example, a metal, a diffuser, or the like. FIG. 8 shows the brightness variations detected by the image sensor from the lamps of FIGS. 2 and 7, wherein the curve 41 denotes the brightness variation of the lamp 21 of FIG. 2, and the curve 81 denotes the brightness variation of the lamp 71 of FIG. 7. As shown in FIG. 8, the light surge is not generated at two ends from the light source device of the invention, and the brightness compensation effect is achieved simultaneously. In addition, because the incident angle of the light source at the compensation section of the light source device of the invention is smaller, the utilization efficiency of the scattered light is higher, and the compensation effect is better than that of FIG 2.

FIG. 9 shows a light source device capable of repressing the light surge according to a second embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 9, the light source device 90 of the invention capable of repressing the light surge includes a bent lamp 91 and two obscuring units 72 and 73. The embodiment is the same as the first embodiment except for the difference that the bent lamp 91 of



the second embodiment is a U-shaped lamp. Hence, the second embodiment only can provide two brightness compensation sections C1 and C2, but a good compensation effect still can be provided.

FIG. 10A shows an example of the obscuring unit 72 (73) of the invention,  
5 and FIG. 10B shows a schematic illustration of the obscuring unit 72 (73), which is combined with a lamp holder 132. As shown in FIG. 10A, the obscuring unit 72 (73) may be formed by bending a metal sheet, and the bent shape has to correspond to that of the lamp holder 132. As shown in FIG. 10B, when the obscuring unit 72 (73) is combined with the lamp holder 132, the light at the  
10 obscured position of the lamp cannot pass through the obscuring unit 72 (73). Of course, the obscuring unit 72 (73) also may be integrally formed with the carriage (i.e., combined with the carriage in advance). For example, if the two metal sheets are fixed to two sides of the image signal inlet 18 to obscure or weaken the light. In addition, a covering layer also may be directly coated on  
15 suitable positions of the lamp to serve as the obscuring unit 72 (73) so as to weaken the light.

FIG. 11 shows a flatbed scanner using the light source device of the invention, which is capable of repressing the light surge. As shown in FIG. 11, the flatbed scanner 110 uses the light source device of the invention. Because  
20 the length of the light source device may be closer to the effective scan width X, the distance S between the scan platen 111 and the housing edge may be minimized, and the width W of the flatbed scanner 110 also may be reduced

correspondingly. Hence, a narrower flatbed scanner may be configured. FIG. 12 shows a schematic illustration of a flatbed scanner for scanning a book. Because the dimension S of the flatbed scanner 110 may be minimized, it is advantageous to the scanning of a thick book. That is, as shown in FIG. 12, it is possible to prevent the concave portion 122 of the book 121 from causing the distortion and shadow.

While certain exemplary embodiments have been described and shown in the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that such embodiments are merely illustrative of and not restrictive on the broad invention, and that this invention not be limited to the specific construction and arrangement shown and described, since various other modifications may occur to those ordinarily skilled in the art.